

# IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

We have been favoured with the following particulars by an officer of rank, who left Paris last Thursday night, and upon whose information we are told we may implicitly rely:

From the moment Bonaparte landed in France he adopted a system of falsehood, asserting that his enterprise was known to and favoured both by England and Austria. "How could I have escaped from Elba?" he said, "but with the consent of the English, whose ships hovered on every side, and whose commission was my daily companion." With Austria, he added, he had made a truce for twenty years—asserting that the Archduke Charles was actually with him, and that the Empress Maria Louisa and the young King of Rome were on their journey to France. These statements he spread every where, asserting in addition that the Allies were not sorry to see the Bourbons deprived of the throne, on account of their unwillingness to abolish the Slave Trade.

Since his arrival at Paris he is said to have more than once exclaimed, "Je suis un vrai trop toi!"—an exclamation which has been thus explained: that he ought to have delayed his expedition until the Monarchs had gone home and put their armies on the peace footing.

At first he styled himself Emperor of the French, &c. &c. and Joseph Bonaparte King Joseph. But on a sudden he left out the &c. &c. and called Joseph merely, Prince Joseph. He sent for Louis Bonaparte's wife soon after his arrival. The Minister announced her as Princess Hortense. She turned to him to rebuke him, when Bonaparte said, "It was by my orders. You are only Princes and Princesses. We renounce all dominion out of France."

He is destitute of battering artillery, and of money. The villages round Paris are crowded with troops, who are neither clothed nor paid. The officers who were on half pay, and are to be employed again, are quartered on the inhabitants of Paris. The Royalists have the greatest number. At present he could not bring into the field at the utmost more than ninety thousand effective firelocks. The garrisons are ill provided with necessaries.

Ney is forming an army. General Passinge is his chief d'Etat Major—and Generals Brayer, Lasalle, and Brachet, generals of division. Many have refused to serve under Ney—at Paris his conduct is acknowledged to be *un peu trop fort*. Some of his old companions have reproached him for his baseness, and he has been heard to exclaim, "j'ai perdu quarante ans d'honneur." Seventeen Colonels have resigned their regiments. Monecy and St. Cyr, have refused all overtures from him. Others whose names have been published as going to visit him. Lecourbe refuses employment. Marescoi, a general of engineers, had been imprisoned four years by Bonaparte—"We shall forget and forgive," he said to him. Marescoi replied, "there have been many follies committed within these 12 years." "Hogheads full," responded Bonaparte.

Augereau's Proclamation is a forgery, & he himself is believed to have gone to Switzerland. His wife has been exiled from Paris by Bonaparte. Marshals Soult and Marchand, have also been exiled.

The Chancellor D'Ambray's property, is said to have been confiscated.

Massena is detained in Marseilles by the people, who are all for the Bourbons.

There was a report, that the people of Lyons had risen on the garrison.

Bonaparte ordered all the shops at Paris to be opened on Sundays. They would not shut them during the Bourbons—but the moment Bonaparte ordered it, they shut them all.

The Churches of Paris are full, and the *priests de quarante heures*, for the King's safety, are said in all.

There is gloom throughout Paris, and if Bonaparte leaves it with the troops, the white cockade will be again displayed.

An English gentleman from Normandy, of an impartial and intelligent character, assures us, all the seaport towns are in dejection at the appearance of war—and that generally the people of the interior are in ten for peace much indisposed towards Bonaparte. They dislike the ancient nobles, who have returned, and are not very fond of the Priests—but they still more dislike the military, most of the officers being vulgar, insolent, upstart fellows, very disagreeable in well-bred society, into which they have not been invited since the return of the Bourbons. This neglect the military feel and resent. Hence their desire of the return of Bonaparte, through whom they expect to regain their importance. The gentleman observes, that the military and the whole organic force of the government, the constituted authorities in all the departments, being essentially in favour of Bonaparte, by whom they were created and put into power; the revolution which has taken place is not surprising—but he is decidedly of opinion that nine in ten of the population, particularly of the upper and middle classes, lament his return.

The communications between France and Brussels are cut off by the troops in Belgium. It is reported that some skirmishing has already taken place.

## THE REGENT'S MESSAGE.

The message from the Prince Regent will not be delivered till to-morrow. Every man in the Kingdom, but those who admire Bonaparte, and desire the government of the bayonet, will hear with pleasure, though without surprise, that it is firm and decided—expressing the determination of the British government to abide by our allies, and conjointly with them to restore France, invaded and seized country to the faith of treaties, to her lawful government.

LONDON, April 29.

It is rather curious that Ney, who is now convinced (see his proclamation from Louis Baulnier of the 13th inst.) that the restoration of Bonaparte is so necessary to the happiness and freedom of France, and who is the first Marshal that has recorded his attachment to him, was the first marshal who in April last, was convinced that the return of the Bourbons, and the entire abdication of Bonaparte, was the wish of the nation. In his letter dated Fontainebleau, April 5, to the Prince of Benevento, President of the Commission, composing the Provisional Government, he states that he saw that to avert from France the evils of civil war, there remained no course for Frenchmen, but embracing the cause of their ancient Kings. Penetrated with this sentiment he had repaired to the Emperor Napoleon, to make known to him the wish of the nation, and he gives the following account of his conference:—"The Emperor, convinced of the critical situation in which he had placed France, and the impossibility of his being able to save her himself, appeared resigned, and consented to an entire and unrestricted abdication."

Just as Bonaparte reached the barrier of Paris, his carriage broke down. He is a man of omens, and was much affected by this trivial occurrence.—His wrath was without bounds, and he immediately mounted a charger, and galloped away at full speed.

It is a curious fact that there were found in the bureau of the Abbe Montesquieu, on the breaking out of the news of Bonaparte's landing, two letters unopened from the Comte de Bouchilliers, Prefect of the Department of La Nar, dated six weeks back, giving him as minister, notice of the plan formed for the landing of the Emperor, and the names of the partisans engaged to assist in it. H. requested instructions, and an armed force to arrest the individuals in the first instance; but of course his communication remained unknown.

LIEGE, March 20.

Baron Sack has published the following address to the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine.

"The capital of France swore to defend with energy the cause of the throne, and of the existing government against the attacks of the disturber of public repose, now placed without the pale of the law. The capital of France, and France herself have deceived us. Bonaparte has occupied Paris without firing a shot.

"Thus the adventurer performs again, probably for only a short space of time, the part of usurper; and it is for Europe in arms to acquire, by his destruction, a title to the gratitude of the present and of future generations, since France has disdained to merit it.

"The high allied powers made their solemn declaration on this subject at Vienna, on the 13th inst. The conquerors at Moscow, at Leipsick, at Vittoria, and at Paris are hastening in all directions to support this declaration, with arms in their hands. The anathema is pronounced on the perfurer, who, treading under foot all justice and all human confidence, has again launched all the fire brands of war amongst us; the whole population of Europe, if necessary, will arm itself to pour in upon France, and stifle this monster in the blood and tears of his followers; but it will not be necessary to resort to these extreme measures, and Heaven has perhaps reserved to the brave Prussians, English, Hanoverians, and Belgians, who, collected between the Rhine & France, form the bulwark of nations, the glory of being the instruments of its own vengeance.

"You, brave inhabitants of the Middle and Lower Rhine, have it in your power to contribute to the glorious work, and you will no doubt zealously do so. The moment is come when noble and generous souls must crowd the ranks in order to oppose a wall of brass to wickedness and perfidy. Let the vigorous youth assemble in crowds to consecrate their arms and their courage to the most sacred of causes, and to the defence of their country; it shall be so always, and at every expense.

"Let the men who have reached mature age, the fathers of families of all classes, arm themselves under the colours of the civic militia, not to march to combat abroad, but to defend their own homes against enemies and traitors. The country confides arms to you brave inhabitants of all ages of the banks of the Rhine, the Moselle, the Ruer, and the Meuse. I myself have pledged that you will bear them with German fidelity and bravery.

"It is thus that you will signally participate in the triumphs of the good cause, and preserve yourselves from the curses of your children and grand children, which must fall upon your heads, if by your indolence or indifference, you should be the cause of the forces of Europe, combined to oppose the common enemy, coming like a destructive torrent to inundate and ravage your plains.

(Signed) BACK, Governor General of the Lower and Middle Rhine.

Aix-la-Chapelle, March 24."

GLASGOW, March 8.

Yesterday morning a number of people assembled on the Deanside Brae, under pretext of showing their disapprobation of the corn bill, and having previously prepared an effigy emblematic of their design, about 12 o'clock a large bonfire was kindled for the purpose of immolating their victim. The magistrates, however, in order to check these tumultuary proceedings, sent the horse patrol to the spot, who dispersed the meeting, and lodged the *Man of Strath* in safety in the police office. The crowd, we are sorry to say, again assembled in Queen street about 3 o'clock, manifesting strong symptoms of a riotous disposition, by breaking the windows of the house of Mr. Finlay (the member of the city) and pelting the parole with mud and stones. Any further mischief, however, was fortunately prevented by the arrival, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, of two troops of cavalry from Hamilton, who patrolled the streets in the neighbourhood till a late hour. As the rioters seemed to be entirely composed of idle boys and apprentices, we would strongly recommend, should any occurrence of a similar nature again take place, to masters and parents to keep a strict look out after the young men under their charge, and exert their influence and authority in keeping them back from such scenes of outrage.

LONDON, March 6.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 23d ult. says, that the court of the Tuilleries had been for some days in great agitation, in consequence of there having been transmitted by post from Heimes, and other departmental towns, manuscripts copies of a very republican constitution, accompanied by a menacing proclamation. The government people thought that the Jacobins were ready to make an attempt to overturn the government, but most sensible people considered it a trick of some ill advised royalist, to force the court to take extraordinary measures, in order that they might be no longer kept in the back ground.

They have learned to hoax at Paris as well as in England. The Chancellor of France, M. D'Ambray, was a good deal surprised on Sunday week, to see a carriage drive up to his door about the dinner hour, and some well dressed persons demanded admittance—the carriage was quickly followed by another—and another, and another, to the amount of only 15. When the company was shown in, the master of the house received them with great politeness—but begged leave to ask what fortunate event it was that had afforded him the honor of their company—seeing that on Sunday of all the days in the week, he made it a point to dine alone. The strangers without exception acknowledged the receipt of cards of invitation from his excellency, one of which was accordingly produced, and turned out to be as readers may already suspect, just so many forgeries. The most impudent part of the joke was, that Merlin St. Jean D'Angeler, Sebastiani, &c. &c. with a long list of right honorables of that cast were amongst the guests allotted to disturb the board of the meditative, retired, and highly royalist M. D'Ambray.

It was yesterday stated that the accounts from the continent are so alarming that our ministers thought it incumbent on them to send a fleet immediately into the Mediterranean, for which purpose all the convoys appointed to conduct our trade were countermanded, and last Tuesday night there was a press on the river Thames; whether it is imagined that an attack might be made on our ships now at Palermo, or what other danger is apprehended, we do not know. It is at least thought necessary to take precautions.

The greatest exertions are making at Plymouth to get ready the ships at that port for sea. It is reported that 25 ships of the line will be fitted out from thence immediately.

Madrid gazettes have been received, with letters from Corunna, the former to the 19th of last month. The gazette of the 13th contains an official notice, announcing the landing of Bonaparte in France, and desiring that the public will not give way to alarm on account of this experiment, which it assumes must terminate in the ruin of the adventurer, by his falling into the hands of his pursuers.

The British frigate *Pactolus*, arrived at Portsmouth, on the 29th March, from New-London, in the remarkably short passage of 16 days.

A letter from Rome, dated March 8th, says—"The news of the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, and his arrival in France, has occasioned so much alarm and consternation in this pious government, that it has thought it could only acquire security by additional arrests. The imprisonments are indiscriminate, because both are expected and feared. To day, however, we have some relaxation of this holy fervor, and a story has got into circulation, which is not believed, that Bonaparte, pursued by the English, was made prisoner at Corsica. What seems certain is, that to-morrow his mother is to arrive here, and that to-day other branches of his family did arrive. His sister, the princess Pauline Borghese has been sent to Naples, escorted, they say, by British troops."

Whilst the Lady Louisa packet, captain Gibson, which arrived at Falmouth, on Sunday last from the Brazil, was on her voyage home, her decks, spars, sides, &c. were suddenly and completely covered (in some places to the thickness of half an inch) with a yellow dust. An explanation of this extraordinary circumstance has been attempted, by supposing it to be the effect of a violent eruption of a volcano on the coast of Africa, although the packet was at least one thousand miles distant from all land when the event occurred.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 13.

An American privateer, called the *Surprise*, which sailed last from Brest, has been hovering off the Start for some days past, where she attempted to capture the Briton transport, with which she had a running fight from half past eleven till half past three o'clock, the enemy firing her bow chase guns the whole time into the stern of the Briton, which did considerable damage to the sails and rigging of the latter; the Briton's stern and stern boat were entirely cut to pieces, having nothing but stern and stern post hanging to the tackles. The Briton had on board nearly 300 troops, 100 of which, the whole of them being below, were ordered to load their muskets, which having been done, the helm was put a-lee, and the broadside exposed to the enemy, upon which the soldiers jumped on deck, and poured into the privateer a volley; this did considerable execution, and caused the privateer to sheer off immediately in the greatest confusion.

One of the soldiers on board the Briton was killed. The same privateer has chased several vessels in port, particularly a West Indianman from Bristol, on her way to Plymouth, to join convoy, which would have been taken, had not two sloops of war been in sight. One of them, two miles to the leeward, made pursuit after the privateer, under a press of canvass, but with little chance of success, as the chase seemed to out sail her with the greatest ease. Adm. Sir Thos. Duckworth, at Plymouth, on being informed of these circumstances, instantly ordered out all the small craft, in readiness to prosecute to sea.

PARIS, Feb. 25.

On Wednesday last, the 24th of Feb. the anniversary of the birth of Washington, a numerous meeting of the citizens of the United States celebrated the memory of their patriot hero. The dinner was attended by Messrs Bayard, Clay, and Russell three of the Plenipotentiaries who concluded the peace of Ghent, and also by the Marquis de la Fayette, Washington's worthy companion in arms.

His Excellency Mr. Crawford was prevented from attending by indisposition. Lon. Pap.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) May 15.

On Thursday last, the General Assembly of this State, commenced their spring session in this city. On Wednesday, his Excellency Governor Smith, was escorted from West-Hartford, to his lodgings in town, in a brilliant manner, by the Horse-Guards, commanded by Maj. Busk, the Sheriff and his suite, and a large number of citizens in carriages, and on horseback. On Thursday, the House of Representatives met, and were organized by choosing Elias Perkins, Esq. Speaker, and Charles Denison and Jacob B. Garley, Esqs. Clerks. At half past ten o'clock the usual procession, consisting of both Houses of Assembly, and the clergy, was formed at the State-House, and under the escort of the Foot

and Horse Guards, the former commanded by Major Bull, moved to the brick meeting house, and attended divine service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Brockway, of Ellington, from Zechar. vi. 6. At the close of public worship, the procession returned to the State-House, when the votes for the officers of the State government were counted, and the following persons were declared duly elected to the offices set to their names, viz.

His Excellency JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

His honor CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, Lieutenant-Governor.

The votes for Governor stood as follows:

For Gov. Smith. 8,176  
Elijah Boardman, demo. 4,876

Majority for Gov. Smith. 3,300

On Friday His Excellency Gov. SMITH delivered the following

## SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,  
Mr. Speaker, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

YOU will accept my sincere congratulations on the restoration of peace between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland—I shall trouble you with no remarks upon the particular provisions of the treaty. The silence of that instrument on all the allied points of controversy furnishes its best comment, and unfortunately affords too much reason to conclude that the real objects of the war have not been avowed. Neither am I disposed to dwell on the multiplied evils which have resulted from a precipitate resort to arms. The unprofitable contest is over, and although its unhappy consequences must be long felt, we owe it to a Beneficent Providence that our national independence, our union and the essential rights of the state government are preserved.—In reviewing however the scenes of suffering and dismay which were thus improvidently brought upon the country, we shall recognize with a just pride, the uniform gallantry of our seamen, as well as the intrepid spirit so generally displayed in the defence of our soil. The American People must perceive that if the principles of a virtuous policy forbid them to engage in wars of conquest or ambition, still by a proper use of the means which God has given them, they have little to apprehend from the results of any foreign power.

You will also reflect, gentlemen, with peculiar satisfaction on the magnanimity and patriotism which the people of this State have manifested, during a season of such extraordinary trial and perplexity. Firmly believing the war to have been unnecessary—possessing an extensive frontier continually exposed to its ravages—a national squadron in our waters soliciting protection, instead of affording it—the expenditures for defence thrown upon the limited resources of the State, whose rights in a very important respect were at the same time called in question—it was under these and other painful circumstances, that our citizens have faithfully discharged their duty to the confederacy and to themselves. And it ought to be acknowledged with devout gratitude, that of the numerous bodies of our troops successively employed for our protection, and amid repeated conflicts with the enemy, so few have fallen either by disease or the sword; and that notwithstanding the large and unexpected demands on the treasury our whole debt it is believed will be finally satisfied in the course of the following month, without encroaching upon the appropriated funds of the State.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly, to conclude an arrangement with the general Government relative to the defence of the State, entered without delay upon the service assigned to them. Their report will be laid before you. A principal object of the mission was fortunately attained by the seasonable arrival of the treaty of Peace and the consequent termination of the war.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty was announced, orders were issued for the payment and discharge of the troops then on duty under the authority of the State, and for the preservation of the public property at the several posts. The same event also, from the terms of the respective acts under which they were organized put a period to the service of the "Military Corps," and the Corps of "Volunteer Exempts." The militia, state troops, and volunteers deserve the highest commendation for the alacrity with which they have on all occasions obeyed the call of the State, and for their uniformly spirited and honorable conduct. I feel it incumbent upon me to observe that of the forces liable by law to be summoned into the field, whether state-troops or militia, some have been called, and the events of the war rendered it unavoidable, to perform more duty and to make greater sacrifices than would otherwise have fallen to their just proportion. If no other equivalent can be provided for these extraordinary services, those who have been thus distinguished are at least entitled in a superior degree to the gratitude of their country.

I trust, gentlemen, you will avail yourselves of the present propitious moment to revise the several "acts for conducting the Military force of the State," and to introduce such improvements as recent experience may have rendered desirable. It is unnecessary to particularize them. You will permit me however to recommend not only a material addition to the number of Artillerists, but the formation of the companies, as far as may be practicable, into battalions and regiments with suitable grades of field and staff officers. The present regulation, by which artillery companies are exclusively attached to regiments or brigades of infantry, is attended with the evident disadvantage of allowing them on no occasion to act in large bodies, under superior officers of the same corps skilled in that particular branch of Military Science. I would also remind the Legislature that although some of our laws consider Riflemen as composing part of the Militia, no legal provision exists for their organization and equipment. The great efficiency of that species of force has been too fully demonstrated, to leave any doubt of its utility and importance.

I will not detain you by any observations on the ordinary business of the session. Our civil institutions, I should hope, can re-

quire little alteration or amendment. Constitutional reforms are indeed indispensable. But it is presumed few radical changes can be necessary in a system which has existed, with little variation, for nearly two centuries; the object of admiration abroad, and of affection at home.

The condition of the treasury is probably such as that we may flatter ourselves the exigencies of the state will demand no unusual addition to the pressure experienced from the national requisitions. The improvement of our finances by every practicable method short of increasing the public burdens, is a subject which deserves and will undoubtedly receive your attentive consideration.

Gentlemen,

Our joy at the return of peace was heightened by the reflection, that the whole community of civilized nations were at length allowed to partake of the same blessing; and hopes were entertained of a long repose favourable not merely to the pursuits of regular commerce, but to the best and highest interests of mankind. Whilst indulging these hopes we are surprised with intelligence of a revolution, not less astonishing in the manner of its accomplishment, than in its probable effect upon the tranquility of the world. Whatever consequences may flow from events so extraordinary, it surely behoves this nation not to mingle in the commotions which are again to agitate the Eastern Continent. Separated from that theatre of discord by as great political as natural boundaries, we should ill requite the bounty of Heaven by taking its choicest gifts upon the issue of European contests. Having sensibly escaped from a war which, if it had continued, must have involved us in these additional horrors, we shall find a more useful and honorable employment in cultivating the arts of peace, in cherishing & promoting a national spirit and character, in strengthening our union, and in endeavouring to bind up the deep wounds already inflicted upon our country.

JOHN COTTON SMITH,

General Assembly, May Session, 1815.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Stewart to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States Frigate Constitution,

May 19, 1815

SIR—On the 20th February last, the Island of Madeira bearing about W. S. W. distant 60 leagues, we fell in with his Britannic Majesty's two ships of war, the *Cyane* and *Levant*, and brought them to action about 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which after a spirited engagement of 40 minutes, surrendered to the ship under my command.

Considering the advantages, derived by the enemy, from a divided and more active force, as also their superiority in the weight and number of guns, I deem the speedy and decisive result of this action the strongest assurance which can be given to the government, that all under my command did their duty, and gallantly supported the reputation of American seamen.

Inclosed you will receive the minutes of the action, and a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship; also inclosed you will receive for your information a statement of the actual force of the enemy, and the number killed and wounded on board their ships as near as could be ascertained.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART.

Hon B. W. CROWNSHIELD, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

List of Killed and wounded on board the United States Frigate Constitution of 44 guns (mounting thirty-two 24 prs and twenty 32 lbs. carronades) on the 20th February, 1815, in action with his Britannic Majesty's ships *Cyane* and *Levant*.

KILLED.

John Fullington, ordinary seaman; Antonio Farrow, marine; William Harrel, ditto.

WOUNDED.

David Quill, quartermaster; James Jackson, seaman, severely; Tobias Fernald, seaman, (since dead); Benjamin Thomas, ditto, severely; Benjamin Vanderford, ditto slightly, Vincent Marks, ditto, severely; John Lancy, ordinary ditto, (since dead); Thomas Fessenden, ditto, (since dead); Benjamin Norcross, sergeant marines, severely; Patrick Cain, marine, severely; William Holmes, ditto, severely; Andrew Chambers, ditto, slightly.

Killed 3, Wounded 12—Total 15.

Statement of the actual force of his Britannic Majesty's ships *Levant*, capt. the honorable George Douglas commander, and *Cyane*, capt. Gordon Falcon commander, with the number killed and wounded on board each ship, on the 20th February, 1815, as near as could be ascertained, while engaged with the United States Frigate Constitution.

LEVANT.

18 twelve-pounders carronades, 1 twelve pounder, do, 2 nine pounders, long guns.

21 Guns, 156 officers, seamen and marines. Prisoners 133; officers, seamen and marines. Killed 23; wounded 16—total killed and wounded 39.

CYANE.

22 thirty-two pounders, carronades, 10 eighteen pounders, do, 2 twelve pounders, long guns.

34 Guns, 180 officers, seamen and marines. 2 Boats Swivel. Prisoners 168 officers, seamen and marines. Killed 12; wounded 26—total killed and wounded 38.

Minutes of the action between the United States Frigate Constitution, and his Majesty's ships, *Cyane* and *Levant*.

Commenced with light breezes from the east, and cloudy weather.—At 1 discovered a sail two points on the larboard bow—hauled up and made sail in chase.—At 1.4 past one made the sail to be a ship; at 3.4 past one discovered another sail ahead; made them out at 2 P. M. to be both ships, standing close hauled, with their starboard tacks on bow; at 4 P. M. the weathermost ship made signals, and bore up for her consort, then about ten miles to leeward; we bore up after her, and set lower, topmast, topgallant, and royal standing sails in chase; at 1.2 past 4 carried away our main royal mast; took in the sails and got another prepared; at 5 P. M. commenced firing on the chase from our two larboard bow guns; our shot falling short, ceased firing; at 1.2 past 5, finding it impossible to prevent their junction, cleared ship for action, then about 4 miles from the two ships; at forty minutes after five, they passed within hail of each other, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack, hauled up their courses, and prepared to receive us; at 45 minutes past 5, they made all sail close hauled by the wind, in hopes of getting to windward of us; at 55 minutes past 5 finding themselves disappointed in the object, and we were closing with them fast, they shot.